Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 21, 1827. [NO. 507.

...PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
...EDWARD J. HALE,
...mum, if paid in advance: $3
...the year of subscription;
...the end of the year.

...MENTS inserted for 60 cents per
...ne, and 50 cents for each succeed
...dvertisers are requested to state
...ertions desired, or they will be
...ered and charged accordingly.
...ers, and charged accordingly.
...Editor must be post paid.

...rleston Observer,
...Saturday, in the City of Charles-
...large imperial sheet, at $3 in ad-
...the expiration of three months
...received the approbation of the Sy-
...ation of Georgia, and the names of
...Pinckney, Leland and Henry, and Messrs.
...Ker, White and others are pledged to
...with original matter.
B GILDERSLIEVE, *Editor.*
...M. Fayetteville, *Agent.* 6tf.

...EIVED AND FOR SALE BY
L. FITZHARRIS:
...Sausages,
...Mullets,
...Rye Whiskey,
...Molasses, &c. &c.
6tf.

...GERS' OFFICE,
...Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.
...are the Numbers which were drawn
...of the *Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery,*
...46, 50, 10, 42, 50, 15.
...ination, 5, 33, 46. is the Capital Prize
...Any ticket having on it three of the
...is entitled to a capital prize.
...kets having on them the Combina-
...33 are each prizes of $100.
...ving on them the combination Nos.
...ch prizes of $50
...g on them two of the drawn Num-
$10
...any one of the drawn Numbers on,
$5
...the pleasure of distributing a num-
...Prizes in the above Lottery, and res-
...the holders of small or large prizes
...ere or receive the cash for said prizes.
...es to be drawn are the *Oxford Acade-*
...Wednesday next. Whole Tickets $6.
...ation.—☞ *See Advertisement.*
...*Gas Lottery,* on the 28th inst. Whole
...shares in proportion.
...TATES & McINTYRE,
...ETTEVILLE or RALEIGH, N. C.

...rrangement of the Mails
...quired for increased expedition on the
...routes, it will be necessary hereafter,
...mail should be deposited in the Post Of-
...ce P. M. *to insure their departure by*
...mails that leave here the same night. No
...having been made, the Order of Ar-
...published last year (sheets of which may
...Post Office) is still good for reference.
JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*
...tteville, N. C. Feb. 1827. 5 3w.

...OF NORTH CAROLINA,
...UMBERLAND COUNTY.
...Pleas and Quarter Sessions, De-
...cember Term, 1826.
...Adm'r of ... dec'd } *Petition to render Real Es-*
...of said ... } *tate liable.*
...dec.
...ppearing made appear to the satisfaction of
...that Neill Black and Wife, Heirs of said
...are not inhabitants of this State, and that
...ce be served upon them: *Therefore or-*
...publication be made in the Carolina Obser-
...Fayetteville, that the said Neill Black
...ear and answer or demur, on or before
...Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be
...County, at the Court House in Fayette-
...first Monday of March next, or this peti-
...taken pro confesso as to them, and heard
...rtes,
JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*
...Fee, $2 10.

...OF NORTH CAROLINA,
...UMBERLAND COUNTY.
...Pleas and Quarter Sessions, De-
...cember Term, 1826.
...Adm'r of ... dec'd } *Petition to render Lands lia-*
...of said ... } *ble.*
...dec.
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...ear and answer or demur, on or before
...Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be
...County, at the Court House in Fayette-
...first Monday of March next, or this peti-
...taken pro confesso as to them, and heard
Test,
JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*
...Fee, $2 10.

Wanted,
...to attend in an office, who can read and
...one whose parents live in town, would
...ent. Enquire at this office.
...24.

...ATS! HATS!
...received on Consignment from N. York,
...ce of 16 cases *MEN'S HATS,* from com-
...fine Beavers; fashionable bell crown and
...These Hats *are to be sold,* and are of-
...New York invoice prices, covering charges.
W. L. HAWLEY.
...y 24. 3 6w.

To Rent,
...PLANTATION formerly belonging to John
..., adjoining the North Eastern section of
JOHN MACRAE,
...y 24. *Guardian of Catharine Shaw.*
3tf.

North Carolina Legislature.

Report of the Board for Internal Improvements.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina

The Board for Internal Improvements respectfully submit the following REPORT:

The Board had fully expected to have been able to present to the Legislature, at the present session, an account of the effective operations of the dredging machine on the Flats below Wilmington. In this reasonable and just expectation, they have been disappointed, and it still remains to be ascertained, by actual experiment, whether the shoals can be so removed as to insure an uninterrupted navigation to the town of Wilmington. The Board see no reason for changing the opinion which they have heretofore expressed in relation to this subject, that those obstructions can only be removed by means of a dredging machine. So fully were they of this opinion, that early in the Spring of 1825, they came to the resolution to procure a dredging machine, and ordered the State Engineer to proceed without delay to the north, where it was believed one could readily be obtained. An account of the proceedings of the Board, in relation to this subject, was submitted to the Legislature last year. But it may be proper to remark, that the machinery being the first of this particular kind cast in this country, great and unexpected difficulties occurred in its execution, so that it was not delivered until long after it was promised.

During the last winter, the Board adopted every means in their power to forward the business so as to be ready to commence operations early in the spring. But after the greatest exertions, when all difficulties appeared to be surmounted, and every thing ready for the experiment, it was found that the vessel purchased by the State Engineer, and fitted up under his direction, was entirely unfit for the purpose, and to be abandoned, subjecting the State to an actual loss, as estimated by the agents of the Board at that place, of at least $4,000.

In an experiment new to us, it was expected that many errors would be committed; but so heavy a loss, or so great an oversight as the one mentioned, was not expected. The funds appropriated for this object were not calculated for sustaining so great a diminution; and the Board were compelled either to abandon the further prosecution of the work, or to make drafts upon the Treasury beyond what was appropriated to that particular object.

Believing that it cannot be the wish of the Legislature, after having incurred so great an expenditure, now to relinquish the undertaking, the Board earnestly recommend an additional appropriation to this object. From the best estimate they can make, it is believed that the sum of $4,000 will be sufficient to cover the expenses already incurred beyond the former appropriations, and to keep the boat and machine in constant operation for six months.

With regard to the operations between Fayetteville and Wilmington, it is believed that the navigation of the river has been greatly improved during the last season.—The low state of the water was highly favorable to its improvement. For a very full and circumstantial account of the work done upon this river, they beg leave to refer to the report submitted to the Board by Mr. Hinton James, the superintendant.

The above were the only works placed under the immediate controul and management of the Board during the past year.—They have, however, received a Report from the President and Directors of the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company, to which they beg leave also to call the attention of the Legislature. The opinion of the Board upon the utility of this Canal has been frequently expressed to the Legislature, and now, when the work is nearly finished, they feel it their duty to urge that such further aid be granted as may be necessary for its entire completion.

Having no longer a State Engineer, who had heretofore been made accountable for all the moneys expended under the authority of the Board, General Dudley, one of our members, at our earnest solicitation, undertook to superintend the disbursements that were necessary on the Cape Fear river, both above and below Wilmington. This office was most faithfully performed. His accounts and vouchers have been examined, and approved by the Board, and the State has been relieved from the expense which it would necessarily have incurred by the employment of another agent.

The Buncombe Turnpike Company having applied to us, under the provisions of the act of 1824, establishing that corporation, for the assistance of an Engineer to lay off the road, the Board employed Mr. Brazier, formerly assistant Engineer under Mr. Fulton, to perform that duty. The Board have understood that he has performed this service in a manner highly satisfactory, but they have not yet received his official report.

A Report from the President and Directors of the Roanoke Navigation Company, and one from the Treasurer of that Company, are herewith submitted; together with a report from the Commissioners of the Hickory Nut Gap Road.

The accounts of the Board for the last year are also herewith submitted.

H G. BURTON, *President*
Of the Board for Internal Improvement.
JO. GALES, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan. 22, 1827.

Commodore Porter.—The New York Mercantile has a letter from Havana, dated Jan. 21, which says: "Commodore Porter's two brigs and one of his schooners, have sailed from Key West, and are now cruizing between Cape Antonio and Matanzas, capturing every thing Spanish they can fall in with. Some of Laborde's squadron are said to have proceeded to Sacrificois, to cut off Porter's prizes, and endeavor to destroy the shipping there. Com. P. went into Key West to repair, and will take care to remain there, I presume, until he is re-inforced, allowing his brigs and schooners to cruize on the coast, while he himself engages the whole attention of the Spanish fleet of four frigates and four brigs. A 5th frigate, the Iberia, is to sail in 3 days. These are all fine vessels well manned and found. It is feared here, that the Colombian fleet at Carthagena, (which it is understood was nearly ready for sea on the 5th inst.) is coming to aid Porter."

Charleston, February 14.

By the schr. *Sally & Polly,* arrived yesterday from Matanzas, we learn that Com. Porter had sailed from Key West.

From Brazil.—By the brig Horatio, arrived at New York from Rio Janeiro, news has been received from Rio Janeiro, that the Empress of Brazil died on the 10th of December. The Emperor, on the first of the same month, was at Rio Grande, on his way to Montevideo, with about 8000 men: the squadron was sent around.

Commodore Brown had taken, in December, off Santos, a Brazilian corvette of 23 guns. It was also reported and generally believed at Rio, that the Commodore had had an action about the last of November, with the Brazilian frigate Amazon. At the last accounts, Brown was cruizing on the coast of Don Pedro's dominions in a corvette.

The U. S. Frigate Macedonian had been in port some time. The Cyane sailed for the River Plata on the 21 December. The Boston sailed for Santos at the same time

From Colombia.—Bogota papers have been received at New York, to the 17th December inclusive. They are principally filled with official acts of the Government promulgated since the return of Bolivar. We observe by one of the papers, that Col. Campbell, the British Charge d'Affaires had given a dinner party and a ball in honor of Bolivar's return. At the former the General wore on his breast the picture of Washington, sent to him by Mr. Custis, which is represented as having been highly gratifying to Col. Watts, [illegible] Charge d' Affaires, who was present.

Among the official acts of Bolivar, we notice the appointment of Jose Fernandez Madrid, as Minister to London, and the recall of Jose Maria Salazar, Minister to the United States. Mr. Salazar is probably destined to some higher or more acceptable office; as, from his known character, here, we cannot doubt his being in high esteem at home.—*Nat. Int.*

The Democratic Press furnishes the following very gratifying extract of a letter from an American Lady, written at La-Grange, under date of Dec. 8:

"By the American papers, I see a letter said to be written by a very respectable gentleman, giving an account of a visit to La-Grange. Among numerous errors in this production, there is one which has given General Lafayette real pain. It is where the writer says, he is informed that nine applications had been made to the General for money the preceding week, by young men from the U. States. Last night the General said, with much animation, that this was as great a mistake as ever was made, and that he had never had a single application of the nature; that the young Americans who had called upon him, had uniformly conducted themselves with the greatest propriety, and that there was no foundation whatever for the report."

The Duke of York.—A gentleman of great respectability has informed us that on a letter received by him, brought by the packet from Liverpool, just arrived at New York, there is an endorsement at five o'clock in the afternoon previous to its sailing, which states, that news had been received of the *death of the Duke of York.—Chronicle.*

Ignorance of Europeans respecting America.—An English officer who served in the Niagara campaigns, informed me that during the late war, the British Admiralty sent to Commodore Yeo a large number of machines, to be used on board his fleet, for converting the *salt-water* of the Lakes into *fresh.* The Mayor of a town in the vicinity of Paris asked one of our countrymen with some degree of surprise, if Washington was dead; in truth, the great mass of the people of Europe know next to nothing of America.

Carter's Letters.

A person on his death bed, who had not been the best of husbands, was mentioning many things to his wife that he wished done after his decease, in the course of which she asked him whether there was any body in particular that he wished her to marry? "Marry!" said the man, "Why, aye, you may marry the Devil if you like." "No, my dear (replied the wife,) it is against the law to marry two brothers."

Charleston, Feb. 14.

War in Texas.—Accounts received at N. Orleans, state that two actions had been fought in Texas, between small parties of the Fredonians and Mexicans—in both of which the former claim the victory.

From the Albany (N. Y.) Argus, Jan. 24.

Common Schools.—The Secretary of State yesterday presented to the House of Assembly, the annual report required of him as superintendent of common schools.

It appears by this report, that of the 723 towns and wards in the State, 721 have made reports according to law, and that only two towns are delinquent, and that one of these delinquencies was occasioned by the death of the town clerk.

That there are in the towns which have made report, 8114 school districts, and consequently the like number of common schools organized; and that returns have been received from 7344 of these districts.

That there are in the districts whose trustees have made returns, 411,152 children between the ages of 5 and 15—and that in the common schools of the same districts 431,601 children have been taught during the year 1826; the general average of instruction having been about 8 months.

The sum of $185,965 26 has been paid to the several districts during the year 1826; of this sum, $80,000 was paid from the state treasury; $94,243 96 cents was raised by a tax upon the respective towns: and $11,721 27 was derived from a local fund, which is possessed by several counties. It is a condition of the school law, that there shall be assessed upon each town, an amount equal to that which is apportioned to the town from the state treasury. And this sum may be increased by a vote of the town. It will be seen that the towns have raised $14,243 97 more than was requisite to entitle them to a participation in the public fund. This fact is creditable to the enlightened patriotism of the inhabitants of those towns which have been thus liberal.

Schools in Massachusetts.—The Committee of the Legislature of Mass. on education has reported an abstract of the returns of the state of the schools, made in pursuance of the act of March last. Of the 302 towns in the Commonwealth, returns have been made from 214, and from the other 88 no returns have been received. The sums raised annually for the support of Public Schools, in these 214 towns, amount to 226,220 dollars. This sum is expended in 1,726 school districts. The number of scholars attending Public Schools, in these towns, is 117,186, of whom, 62,417 are Males, and 54,762 Females. The number of Private Schools and Academies, in the same towns, is 958; in which the estimated number of pupils is 25,083, and the estimated annual amount of tuition fees 192,455 dollars. The number returned of children from 7 to 16 years of age, who do not go to school, is 2,974—of children prevented from attending by want of books, 317; and of persons over 14 years of age, unable to read, 530.

From Virginia, we are happy to perceive that a disposition is shewn, in the popular branch of the Legislature, to establish school districts in the several counties and corporations of the State, and to establish a school therein, to the support of which a portion of a small public fund is to be applied. We should be glad to see a similar plan adopted in every State in the Union in which it does not already exist.

The Northern non-slave holding States are frequently charged by our citizens of the Southern States, with harboring and concealing their runaway Slaves. We are glad to see that the State of New Jersey, publicly proves that she will in future, be guiltless of this accusation, by having passed a law at the last session directing any such fugitive to be apprehended and surrendered, on proper application and proof being made of the fact. We would say to her sister States "do likewise."—*Ral. Register.*

A frequent association with good company is essential to give an elegance of manners, and thereby add to mental excellence. But company without mental improvement, cannot give the value and interest to individuals which is so desirable; it alone cannot render them good companions, good parents, and good citizens. The one is useful only in the higher walks of life; the other will be a treasure to us, even if our lot should place us in the earth-built cottage of the forest.

"But oh! where both their charms unite,
How perfect is the view,
With every image of delight,
And graces ever new."

When females have it in their power thus to adorn themselves, and increase their own worth and happiness, how careful should they be to improve each opportunity to the best advantage, and how justly in after life, may they censure themselves, if they suffer the golden hours of youth to pass unimproved. No remark can be more true, than that the only way to *charm long*, is to secure mental improvement. Mere personal beauty may fascinate the inconsiderate for a day; but like the ephemeral flower, it fades, and leaves none of its former delights; while beauty of mind increases with age, and will be bright in the evening of life, when all transient beauties have passed away.

The New York Gazette mentions, that Letters from the Grand Canary, received in Gibraltar, state that most severe weather had been experienced in that quarter. Immense damage was done, both by a most heavy rain and a very high sea. Fortifications, buildings, and shipping were destroyed; among the latter was a French frigate. The lives lost are variously stated; but they unfortunately appear to amount to upwards of a thousand.

Winchester, Va. Feb. 9, 1827.

Fire!—The Barn and Corn-house of Mr. David Timberlake, of this county, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, the 29th of January, with upwards of three thousand bushels of grain. The fire was communicated by a negro boy about twelve years of age, who, on hearing one of the family read an account of the late distressing fire at Alexandria, expressed a great desire to see such a one, and taking a coal of fire with it unobserved, to the barn, and threw it in. Mr. Timberlake's loss is estimated at upwards of four thousand dollars, and is the second severe one which he has sustained by the same destructive element, within a few years.

Hyde's Threshing Machine.—We noticed this valuable invention in one of our papers last fall. Since then, Mr. Gilbert Waring, of this town, has put one in operation by water; which, we are assured, more than answers his most sanguine expectations. From 80 to 100 bushels per day of wheat, rye, oats, barley, or rice, can be threshed with ease. Horse power can be applied with equal success; and this without the use of any other building than the ordinary barn, as the machine occupies but little if any more space than a fanning mill. The price of a machine is $30; and the additional apparatus necessary to the application of horse power, is only from 6 to $10.

The advantages which this machine possesses, are, simplicity, durability, permanency of repair, economy in the construction and usage, and great saving of labor. The extra expense of threshing 400 bushels of wheat in the ordinary way would doubtless pay for a machine, and put it in operation.

Letters, post paid, addressed to Colonel Hyde, the inventor, or to the editor of the Saratoga Sentinel, at Saratoga Springs, relative to the sale of machines or rights, will receive prompt attention.—*Saratoga Sent'l.*

Selling a Wife.—The sale of a wife, by her husband, took place in Nottingham, a few days since. Both the parties concerned in this revolting transaction are butchers.—The husband estimated his *rib* at half a gallon of ale, which was had and drank on Tuesday morning, at the Wheat Sheaf, in that town, at which time the wretched woman was delivered into the charge of her purchaser, with whom she is at present residing. [These shameless transfers, of which there occur amongst the lower orders half a dozen instances every year, are altogether illegal. The police, however, is so lax, that no notice is taken of them. The miserable parties ought to be publicly whipped, then confined at hard labor for half a dozen years, and then transported to Botany Bay.]—*N. York Enquirer.*

Quizzing.—The Morning Herald has applied itself to the cure of corns, for which it proposes this agreeable receipt: "Easy Mode of Curing Corns." *Macerate* the feet for half an hour, two or three nights successively, in a pretty strong solution of soda, or lees of potash. The alkali dissolves the indurated cuticle, and the corn falls out spontaneously, leaving a small excavation which soon fills up." This reminds us of one of the receipts for the cure of the tooth ache. Fill your mouth with cold water, and hold it over a fire till it boils. As well might the Herald recommend to us this—Easy Mode of Curing Corns—Put your feet in a fish kettle filled with water, over a gentle fire, and let them boil to a jelly; draw off the liquor, when nothing will be left but the bones; add sugar, lemons, and white wine to the liquor; fine it with the white of seven eggs, and let it stand till it is cold, when it will be a firm and real calf's foot jelly. Eat it, and such are the nourishing properties, that the flesh will grow again on the bare bones of your feet, but you will never more be troubled with corns. Or if you are you have only to repeat the remedy.

Professional duties must be performed.—An attorney presenting a copy of a writ to an auctioneer apologised for his unfriendly visit, as he was merely performing an unpleasant duty of his profession. "Certainly not," said the auctioneer, "you must attend to the duties of your profession and so must I to mine:" and instantly *knocked him down.*

The U. S. Review & Literary Gazette.

No. V—FEBRUARY, 1827.

Published by Bowles & Dearborn, Boston, and G. & C. Carvill, New York.

CONTENTS.

Reviews.—Adventures of a French Serjeant; Alexander on the Canon of the Old and New Testaments; Jicotencal; Carter's Essays on Popular Education.

Miscellany.—Micromegas.

Original Poetry.—Wyoming; Weep not for the Youthful Dead.

Critical Notices.—Intelligence.—New Publications.

The U. S. Review & Literary Gazette is published every month. Each number contains 80 pages 8vo. making two volumes a year of 480 pages each. The annual subscription price is *five dollars,* and becomes due on the first day of January.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 12.

After the ordinary morning business, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business. When the doors were opened, it appeared that the following proceedings had taken place:

EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Joel R. Poinsett, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Assembly of American Ministers, transferred from Panama to Tacubaya in Mexico, in the place of Richard C. Anderson, deceased.

Mr. Benton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the United States to send any Minister in the place of R. C. Anderson, deceased, to the Congress of American Nations at Tacubaya.

The question being taken on this resolution, it was negatived by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Findlay, Hayne, Kane, King, McKinley, Macon, Randolph, Ridgely, Rowan, Smith of S. Carolina, Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Williams, and Woodbury—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Bateman, Bell, Bouligny, Chambers, Clayton, Edwards, Harrison, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson of Kentucky, Johnston of Louisiana, Knight, Marks, Mills, Noble, Reed, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith of Maryland, Thomas, and Villey—25.

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution:

It appearing to the Senate, from the documents communicated by the President in the Treaty of Union, League and Perpetual Confederation, concluded by the assembly of American Nations at Panama, on the 15th of July, 1826, it is stipulated that the Governments there represented, would renew their invitations to the neutral and friendly Powers to send Plenipotentiaries to Tacubaya; and it further appearing that no such invitations have yet been given to our Government:

Therefore, resolved, That, without now expressing its opinion as to the expediency of the U. States being represented at the Congress of Tacubaya, the Senate are of opinion that no further steps ought to be taken in that Mission, nor any further expense incurred.

The question being taken on this resolution, it was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Findlay, Hayne, Kane, King, McKinley, Macon, Randolph, Ridgely, Rowan, Smith of S. C., Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Williams, and Woodbury—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Bateman, Bell, Bouligny, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Harrison, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson of Kentucky, Johnson of Louisiana, Knight, Marks, Mills, Noble, Reed, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith of Maryland, Thomas, and Willey—26.

The question being put, "Will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of Joel R. Poinsett, as Minister Plenipotentiary, &c. was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bateman, Bell, Benton, Bouligny, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Eaton, Edwards, Harrison, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson, of Kentucky, Johnson, of Louisiana, Kane, Knight, McKinley, Marks, Mills, Noble, Reed, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith of Maryland, Thomas, Willey.—30.

NAYS.—Mess. Berrien, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Findlay, King, Macon, Randolph, Ridgeley, Rowan, Smith, of South Carolina, Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury.—17.

On motion the injunction of secrecy was then removed from the above proceedings, and the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.

On motion of Mr. Dickerson, the Senate took up the bill to increase the duty on imported woollens, which was then read a 2d time, and referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

The bill to reduce the duties on certain imported articles, comprising teas, coffee and wines, was read a 2d time, and ordered to be engrossed.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The Vice President of the United States attended, and resumed the Chair.

The bill to reduce the duties heretofore levied on certain articles, (comprising teas, coffee, and wines,) was read a third time—

Mr. Seymour moved its recommitment to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to strike out the section relating to wines and coffee. Mr. Woodbury moved to divide the motion, and take the question on wines first; which was agreed to, and the motion to recommit, and strike out wines, was rejected, 19 to 22.

The question then occurred on recommitting, with orders to strike out coffee, and was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Chase, Dickerson, Findlay, Harrison, King, Marks, Noble, Ridgely, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Van Buren, and Willey—14.

Nays—Messrs. Bateman, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bouligny, Branch, Chambers, Chandler, Clayton, Cobb, Eaton, Edwards, Hayne, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson, of Ky. Kane, Knight, Macon, Randolph, Reed, Rowan, Silsbee, Smith of Md. Smith of S. C. Tazewell, Thomas, Woodbury—28.

The question was then taken on passing the bill, and was decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Bouligny, Branch, Chambers, Chandler, Clayton, Cobb, Eaton, Edwards, Hayne, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson of Ky. Kane, King, Macon, Randolph, Rowan, Sanford, Silsbee, Smith of Md. Smith of S. C. Tazewell, Thomas, Van Buren, Woodbury -28.

Nays—Messrs. Bateman, Bell, Chase, Dickerson, Findlay, Harrison, Knight, Marks, Noble, Ridgely, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Willey—14.

So the bill was passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

The bill from the other House, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange certain stocks, was read twice, and referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 12.

The bill from the Senate, "to authorize the corporation of the city of Washington to introduce into the Lotteries they are authorized to establish, prizes, to be composed of the late President Jefferson's lands," was read the 3d time, and passed.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.

On motion, the committee on the Georgia controversy had leave to sit during the sittings of the House.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee of Inquiry into the official conduct of the present VICE PRESIDENT, when Secretary of War, made the following report:

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the Communication of the Vice President, of the 29th December last, respectfully report:

That, immediately after they assembled, they informed the Vice President of their being organized, and of their readiness to receive any communication which he might see fit to make. On the receipt of his reply, dated the 3d of January, and which accompanies this report, Mr. McDuffie as the friend and representative of the Vice President, was admitted before the committee, and attended throughout the examination which followed.

The first object of inquiry, in proceeding to business, was to ascertain whether any charges against the Vice President had been placed among the public records of the War Department. And after an examination on this point, the committee became satisfied that no such charges were, or had been, among the records or papers of that Department. But, as the letter from Elijah Mix, addressed to Major Saterlee Clark, under the name of "Hancock," had been published in the Alexandria Phœnix Gazette, of the 28th December, which publication the Vice President had particularly referred to, in his note to the committee, they felt bound to examine fully and freely into the truth or falsity of the matters contained in that letter.

From the nature of the duties imposed upon a Committee of Inquiry, especially when connected with the distinct wish, as expressed by the Vice President, in the present instance, for the "freest investigation," it has been impossible for the Committee to give to their proceedings the connexion and conciseness incident to trials, when the testimony is ascertained and arranged before it is presented. They have, however, diligently applied themselves to the subject referred to them, and after a long and laborious examination, they are unanimously of the opinion, that there are no facts which will authorize the belief, or even suspicion, that the Vice President was ever interested, or that he participated, directly or indirectly, in the profits of any contract formed with the Government through the Department of War, while he was entrusted with the discharge of its duties, or at any other time.

They are also of opinion, that the conduct of Mr. Barbour, the present Secretary of War, in regard to the letter of E. Mix, is not, in the slightest degree, deserving of censure. The accusation contained in the letter was regarded by him as a base calumny upon the Vice President, penned by a man wholly unworthy of notice; and the Committee have no reason to believe that the supposed truth of that accusation was at any time the basis of any act of the War Department. The publication of the letter appears to have been produced as follows:

In the month of December last, Howes Goldsborough and Elijah Mix were competitors for a contract with the War Department; Goldsborough, soon after his arrival in Washington, obtained from Major S. Clark a copy of the letter, with a view to use the same against Mix, should he find it necessary. From this copy a transcript was obtained by Wm. F. Thornton, the junior Editor of the Phœnix Gazette, on the 27th December, which he published the next morning in that paper, accompanied by his editorial remarks. In this publication Mr. Barbour had no agency, either direct or indirect. When he heard that the letter had been made public, he requested Col. R. M. Johnson, of the Senate, to call upon the Vice President as a mutual friend, and inform him of the manner in which the letter had come into his (Mr. Barbour's) hands, and that the same had been subsequently transmitted through the Post Office in an envelope to Major Clark, to whom it belonged. This information was given by Col. Johnson to the Vice President, in the morning of the 29th of December, just before he transmitted his communication to the House.

The letter to "Hancock," as published, and to which the Vice President had referred, contained, among other things, the following assertion: "And I have written letters of Vandeventer's, which most positively mention that he (meaning Mr. Calhoun) was engaged, and received some part of the contract." As such letters, if they existed, might lead to further evidence, and be important to aid the committee in their inquiries, they thought proper in the early stage of their proceedings, to issue a subpœna both for Mix and Vandeventer, with a clause therein contained, commanding them to produce any papers in their possession, tending to prove the accusation which Mix had made in his letter to Hancock. In obedience to this summons, the witnesses appeared, and Mix having been first called upon to testify, produced, during his examination, the letters from Major Vandeventer, dated August 7th, 1818, September 10th, 1818, July 8th, 1820, March 24th, 1821, and the letter from Col. W. K. Armistead, dated March 24th, 1821. On his second examination he produced the letters from Major Vandeventer, dated August 3d, 1818, September 19th, 1818, and Oct. 17th, 1820. When it was perceived that, in one of the letters of Major Vandeventer, to wit, the one dated the 7th of August, 1818, and to which they here particularly refer, allusion was made to a partner in the contract, whose name was to have been kept secret, they felt it to be their duty to discover, if they could, who this secret partner was, or, at any rate, to push the inquiry so far as to leave no room for suspicion that the Vice President was the person alluded to. This branch of the subject has been the principal cause of their consuming so much time in the investigation; they found that they were led into a wider field than could have been at first anticipated, and that it was necessary, in order to get a full view of the whole ground, to go thoroughly into the origin and history of what is commonly called the Mix contract. The letters of Major Vandeventer, above referred to, appear to relate principally to the private and confidential transactions between him and E. Mix, in regard to the contract, and there is no reason to believe or presume that the Vice President was ever made acquainted with their contents. The letter from Col. Armistead, written while he was at the head of the Engineer Department, although it wears the appearance of an official paper, and was improperly intended, as the committee believe, to bring the weight of official influence to bear upon the private transactions between Vandeventer and Mix, was not written with the sanction or knowledge of the Vice President, and no copy of it was ever entered in the letter book of the Department.

The committee will here remark, that they place no reliance whatever on the testimony of Elijah Mix. From the self contradictions, apparent on the face of his testimony, and which it is unnecessary here to recapitulate, aside from the infamy attached to his character, the committee were satisfied that he ought not to be believed on his oath. The letters however, just referred to, and produced by him during his examination, do not rest for their authenticity on his testimony. Those from Major Vandeventer, excepting such parts as had been defaced or obliterated, were acknowledged by Major Vandeventer himself to be genuine; and he was requested in every instance, to state, with the letters before him, what names or words had occupied the obliterated places, when the letters were written. The letter from Colonel Armistead was also acknowledged by that officer to be genuine. But the three papers purporting to be copies or the substance of a letter from Major Vandeventer to Mr. Calhoun, rest for their authenticity on the unsupported testimony of E. Mix, and are regarded by the committee as having been fabricated by him. They are also of opinion that the words or names defaced from the letters of Major Vandeventer were so defaced by E. Mix: and the committee have been unable to ascertain with certainty, either from Vandeventer, the admitted author of the letters, or from any other source, what the words or names were, which have been thus obliterated.

The offer for the contract appears to have been made by E. Mix, on the 23d of July, 1818, and proposes to deliver at Old Point Comfort, "from one to one hundred and fifty thousand perches of stone, at three dollars per perch." The contract, as furnished from the War Department, bears date the 25th of July, 1818. It stipulates for the delivery of one hundred and fifty thousand perches of stone, at three dollars per perch—is drawn up in the hand writing of Major Vandeventer, and by him alone witnessed, and is signed by General Joseph G. Swift, then Chief Engineer, and by Elijah Mix. Although Mix here appears to have been the only contractor, yet, from the evidence, there is reason to believe, that, at the time the contract was made, or soon after, and before the execution of any valid bond for the performance thereof, it was divided into shares, and that one fourth belonged to Major Vandeventer, one fourth to Elijah Mix, one fourth to R. C. Jennings, and the remaining fourth to a person whose name was not to have been mentioned. The title of Vandeventer to his fourth, at the time above referred to, appears to have rested on a verbal and confidential agreement between him and Mix, and so remained till the 24th of April, 1819, when he received a written bill of sale of one half of the whole contract. Howes Goldsborough & Co. subsequently became the owners of one fourth, by purchase from Samuel Cooper, who had previously purchased from Major Vandeventer; and they (Goldsborough & Co.) were recognized at the War Department, by the consent of E. Mix, expressed in a letter sent by him to the Secretary of War, and dated the 13th of April, 1821.

The first bond, received at the Engineer Department, on the contract, is dated 5th of August, 1818, and describes the contract as having been made by Elijah Mix and George Cooper, for the delivery of one hundred thousand perches of stone, being fifty thousand less than Mix was entitled to deliver. This bond is signed by E. Mix and George Cooper, as contractors; and by Samuel Cooper and James Oakley, as sureties: the sureties were regularly approved by R. Riker, Recorder of the City of New York, as appears by his certificate following immediately after the signatures, and dated the same as the bond. It will be perceived, at once, that there is an obvious and fatal variance between this bond and the contract. In an official letter written from the Engineer Department, on the 11th day of August, 1818, to Lieutenant George Blaney, and copied into the letter-book of that department, the contract is described as for one hundred thousand perches of stone. The language of the letter is as follows: "You will inform the Agent that contract has been made with Captain E. Mix, to deliver, as soon as practicable, at the Rip Raps, one hundred thousand perch of stone."

In a subsequent letter written to James Maurice, also copied into the same letter-book, and dated the 21st day of August, 1818, the contract is described as being for two hundred thousand perches. The language of this letter is as follows: "Mr. E. Mix will soon commence to deliver stone at the Rip Raps, under contract with this Department, for two hundred thousand perch."

Some time after the delivery at the Engineer Department of the first bond, but at what precise time does not appear, a new bond was given for the delivery of one hundred and fifty thousand perches, describing the contract as made by E. Mix. This second bond is signed by E. Mix as contractor, and Samuel Cooper, and James Oakley, as sureties—and it is ante-dated to 5th of August, 1818—but no certificate in regard to the sufficiency of the sureties, was attached to this instrument. The Committee have been unable to ascertain when this second bond was received at the Engineer Department; though the impression of General Swift is, that it was received before he left the office, which was on the 11th of November, 1818. Major Vandeventer also expresses his belief, that it was delivered during the Fall of 1818. How far his testimony conflicts, if at all, with his letter to Mix, dated 17th of October, 1820, in which he urges upon the latter to attend to "the bond," the Committee will not undertake to determine.

The attention of General Swift was particularly directed, before the Committee, to the discrepancies in the bonds, and also to the two letters from the Engineer Department, in which the contract is alluded to. The explanation which he gives will be found in his testimony, to which the committee refer.

During an investigation relative to this contract, by a Committee of the House of Representatives, in 1822, a copy of the bond was requested by that Committee. In answer to which, the Engineer Department furnished a copy of the second bond, which had been substituted for the one first given—but, as there was no certificate of the Recorder of New York, approving the sureties on the second bond, a copy of the certificate annexed to the cancelled bond, was made, and attached to the copy of the bond furnished. Capt. Smith, of the Engineer Department, who attested these copies, has explained the cause of his certifying to this inaccuracy; and to his testimony, in that particular, the Committee here refer.

The question still remains, who was the secret partner? But the Committee being entirely satisfied that the secret partner was not the Vice President, which was the main question to be decided, will leave the conflicting testimony on the other point with the House, without attempting to decide upon its relative weight.

On the 27th January, 1827, the Committee closed the examination of witnesses on their part, except as to one or two who had been summoned but had not attended. On that day the friend and representative of the Vice President, was advised that the Committee had so closed their examination, and he was also informed by a member of the Committee, in its presence, that the Committee were unanimously of opinion that the Vice President was innocent of the charge of having participated in any manner in any contract made with the War Department, while he was Secretary of War. The same day, at the instance of Mr. McDuffie, subpœnas were issued for witnesses to appear and testify on behalf of the Vice President. On the 29th of January, the Committee received from the friend and representative of the Vice President, a paper protesting against the previous proceedings of the Committee. Considering this paper as prepared and presented under the sanction of the high officer, in whose behalf it protests, the Committee have deemed it their duty to transmit it to the House, but they forbear all comment on its contents.

The Committee submit herewith all the testimony they have received during the examination.

The report having been read, it was ordered to lie on the table, and 2000 extra copies to be printed.

Mr. Floyd, of Va., (one of the committee,) rose to offer a report which had been rejected by the committee. It did justice, he said, to the views of a minority of the committee; and, as an exposition of their views, he wished to present it to the house. He had gone into this inquiry with a disposition to do ample justice to all concerned in it. The character and conduct of that man Mix, he said, had been marked, in the investigation, by greater atrocity than had ever been witnessed before since the days of Titus Oates. He would say one word more: During those days when he, and others with him, were stigmatized as "ruthless Radicals," for thinking as he still thought—for disapproving of Yellow Stone expeditions, and enormous expenditures for unnecessary Fortifications—he must yet say, in justice to Mr. Calhoun, that, as regarded the Department of War itself, the then Secretary had been of as much benefit to the country as any man, in similar circumstances, could be. Previous to the year 1818, there had existed the greatest confusion in the organization of that Department.—The Engineer Department had followed the Chief of Engineers wherever he moved; other branches of the administration of the War Office were but little better arrayed, and there was a general want of responsibility for disbursements of public money. The then Secretary (now Vice President) had, Mr. F. was satisfied, imparted an organization and a regularity to the Department, such as it had never before possessed, and which were highly creditable to him as a public officer.

Mr. F. then presented to the House a paper, as expressing the views of the minority of the committee; and the paper being about to be read—

Mr. Wright said, he did not rise to interpose any objection to the proposition of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Floyd,) but to say a word on the part of a majority of the committee, whose organ he was, in reply to the remarks of that gentleman. He understood the gentleman to say that the paper he exhibited as containing the views of the minority of the committee, contained a clearer view of the transactions of the committee than the report made by the majority.

[Mr. Floyd explained, that he had not meant to enter into any controversy with the majority of the committee, but merely to say that as one of the minority of the committee, he did not approve of the color of the report.]

Mr. Wright: The gentleman now says he did not like the *color* given by the report to the transactions before the committee, and therefore he was induced to offer his project. Sir, said Mr. W. the committee have given no color to the facts detailed in the report. The majority studiously avoided giving any color, or expressing their opinion on facts relating to other than the direct matter before them. Therein, he said, would be found to be much of the difference between the report and the paper now exhibited. He said there would also be found another difference, which he considered material in such a paper, and he believed a majority thought that the principal objection to the paper offered as a report. That was in this—both papers unqualifiedly pronounced the innocence of the Vice President, and the infamous character of Mix, rendering him unworthy of belief.—The report, when it had asserted that, sought no more to establish the fact by a detailed reference to his testimony. It was not thought necessary or proper to do so. The paper offered, asserts the fact of Mix's infamy, and then labors, through many pages, to prove the assertion true, thus wasting its force upon an immaterial matter, and losing sight of the principal matter in view. The paper offered, employs many hard and harsh words, in characterising Mix's evidence, which a majority thought unnecessary, and highly improper in a report of a Committee made to this House. They could not add to Mix's infamy, but might detract from the respect the members of the Committee felt for themselves and the House. These, I believe sir, were the principal objections with a majority of the Committee, against adopting the paper now offered as their report.

The paper presented by Mr. Floyd was then read, and ordered to be printed. [As stated above, this paper, like that presented by Mr. Calhoun of even a shade of sympathy between the reports is, that goes more into detail, for the purpose villiany of Mix, the accuser of Mr. swore to many palpable falsehoods, himself frequently and directly.]

The letter of Mr. McDuffie in the report, is too long for in in the Observer. We make the tracts:

To the Hon. John Floyd:

SIR: The Committee of over which you preside, having me, as the friend and represen Calhoun, that they have closed tion of all the witnesses they sary or proper to summon should be equally insensible to private friendship and the obli lic duty, were I not to enter test against the extraordinary less extraordinary conclusion ing, singularly destitute of all bute of a legal investigation. be considered that this Commit tuted, not for the exclusive pur in judgment on the specific cha to their examination, but for purpose of exercising, to a cert functions of an inquisitorial cannot conceive that there would authorize it to depart fr mental principles of judicial in the established rules of judicial after wandering at large, through ing mazes of suspicion and conj only by the bewildering lights of and inadmissible testimony, to cise point where suspicion ends vidence begins, as the conclusion quiries. But, confidently believ was the intention of the House mittee should assume the solemn a judicial tribunal, and that the pinions which they may report will be consequently regarded as having the stamp of judicial feel impelled, by a profound sen ty which I owe to Mr. Calhoun, try, and even to the Committee to state, briefly and distinctly, to the course pursued, before it late to correct or to palliate its ig in the very outset of my remark but advert to the fact, as striking tive of the anomalous character ceeding, that, with the exception ry question as to the fact of Mr. participation, which every witness ly and unequivocally answered tive, there is not one tittle of all bering mass of documentary and ny which has occupied the incess the committee for more than two that has the slightest pretension to ter of legal evidence, whether we applicable to the present accusation ny other accusation against the pu rity or official purity of Mr. Calhoun der to demonstrate this proposition leave to present for the reconsider of the committee, a descriptive and review of the recorded testimony.

Mr. McDuffie then complains that three or four days of the inquiry were devoted amination of witnesses professedly pro purpose of exculpating the present Secr from the imputation of having any agency bringing forward the charge of perso Mr. Calhoun, or in the infamous public equally infamous letter of the yet more strument of this dark and nefarious conspi course (he says) indicated a more anxious exonerate one against whom no imputation made, than to administer speedy justice to officer of the government, when, actuall upon a charge of official delinquency, c true, to stamp his reputation with indelib

He then comments upon the importance application of the rules of evidence, and that in this case they have been entirely by the admission of hearsay evidence on ed correspondence between Mix and Va He then explains why he did not, during ry, object to the admission of all this im irrelevant testimony. The motives are himself as to Mr. Calhoun:

Having shown (says he) that the of the testimony produced is legally sible on the trial of any issue made upon Mr. Calhoun's official moral integrity, it is due to the C that I should explain my reasons for jecting to it as it occurred in the pr the investigation.

Convinced of the absolute falsity of ges presented, and of the entire purity Calhoun's character in all the relation lic or private, in which it can be con ed, I determined, from the beginning would interpose no objection to any which the Committee might think p institute, nor to any description of ev which they might think proper to p Any attempt on my part to restrain tude of the investigation, or to pre adduction even of improper evidence have been construed by the malicious desire to screen Mr. Calhoun, behind cal forms, from a full and free investi And as I was satisfied that the more the ordeal, the more conclusive would evidence of the fidelity and zeal of his conduct, I was the more willing that vestigation should assume any form w Committee might choose to give it, prosecuted by any sort of evidence whi might think proper to admit, upon the responsibility.

But although I had a right, as the pe friend of Mr. Calhoun, to abstain fro interference with the course of the Comm I have no right, considering the relati which he stands, and in which I stand, public, to sanction, by my acquiescen species of unlicensed inquisition, unk the jurisprudence of any free country which would furnish a precedent unfri versive of the only effectual safe-guards reputation of public men in periods of political excitement.

Mr. McDuffie then remarks upon the impr organization of the War Department under Mr houn; complains of injustice done him by cer received by the committee, and requests that

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...nesses be summoned. The letter concludes as was:

Finally: I cannot but express my sincere regret at the extraordinary delay which has characterized this proceeding, and at the great injustice and injury which have unavoidably resulted to Mr. Calhoun from that circumstance alone. It is now more than three weeks since this Committee was charged to inquire whether the Vice President of the United States had been guilty of the infamous crime of participating, while Secretary of War, in the profits of a contract made with an individual, by the Department over which he presided. The atrocious character of the charge, and the high station of the individual implicated, naturally excited in every portion of the Union the most lively interest in the proceedings of the committee; and the People of the United States, at a loss to account for the delay upon any other supposition than that some evidence of guilt had been exhibited, have been looking day after day, and week after week, with the most intense anxiety for the result of an investigation involving not only the honest name of a public servant who has been for fifteen years honorably and eminently identified with the politics and history of the country, but involving, also, in a small degree, the reputation of that country—whose rights and whose honor he has largely contributed to defend, whose honor he has so largely contributed to exalt, and whose institutions he has so successfully labored to establish and mature. If, with the high honor and unsuspected purity which have characterized every action of his life, all who know him, whether friends or foes, have looked with equal confidence to the entire acquittal of the charge presented, it can scarcely be doubted that a large portion of the People of the United States, who do not know him, must have regarded the unexpected procrastination of the inquiry, as a circumstance inexplicable, if not suspicious.

And, while I am under the necessity, by the course pursued by the committee, of further protracting the investigation, to use every effort, in which I earnestly solicit their co-operation, to bring this long labor to a speedy termination.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect, your obedient servant.

GEO. McDUFFIE.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. [illegible], calling for information respecting the publishers of the Laws, was again taken up.

Saunders commenced a speech in reply to the several gentlemen who had opposed the resolution; and, having proceeded some time, was interrupted by a message from the Senate; when, the hour having expired which is appropriated for the consideration of resolutions, he was prevented from concluding his remarks; and the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

The House took up the bill for an exchange of stock or loan to the amount of 16,000,000 of dollars. After debate, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

New York, we learn, that Martin Van Buren has been re-elected a senator of the United States for six years from the 3d of March next. He received in the two branches of the Legislature, 105 votes out of 132.—*Balt. Int.*

Petersburg, February 13.

Election of Governor.—On Saturday last, the Legislature of this State proceeded to the election of a Governor, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Tyler. Messrs. Wm. B. Giles, Hugh Nelson and [illegible] Floyd, were put in nomination. Mr. Floyd was elected on the first ballot by the following vote:

Floyd, 107; Nelson, 63; Floyd, 32.

Important.—We have been informed, (says the Baltimore Chronicle) that letters have been received from Washington, containing important intelligence, that a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, will decide that the State Insolvent Laws are constitutional, so far as they relate to contracts entered into between citizens of the same State, subsequently to the passage of the State insolvent Laws.

Case of Morgan.—The Albany Observer, of the 6th instant, contains letters occupying several columns, relating to the kidnapping of William Morgan. It appears that the committee appointed to ascertain the fate of Morgan, have come to the conclusion that those who had him in custody, took him to Newark, Upper Canada, bound and guarded; but those on the British side refused to take him in charge, he was taken back to Fort Niagara on the night of the 19th of September, confined in the fort, and on the 14th he was tried, convicted, and executed.

New York Grand Chapter.—The Committee appointed by the Resolution of the Grand Chapter (now sitting in Albany,) on the affair of William Morgan, respectfully report:

That they have attended to the duties assigned them, and from the highly agitated and excited state of public feeling on this subject, arising from the false and undeserved imputations which have been thrown upon Freemasonry and the Masonic Order generally, your Committee deem it proper that this Grand Chapter should make a public expression of their sentiments in relation to the affair aforesaid. Your Committee, as expressive of their views on this subject, would offer for the consideration of the Grand Chapter, the following preamble and resolution.

Whereas the rights of personal liberty and private property are guaranteed by the free Constitution under which the members of this Grand Chapter, in common with the rest of our fellow citizens, have the happiness to live: And whereas we esteem the preservation of these rights of vital importance to the perpetuity and full enjoyment of the blessings of our republican institutions: And whereas the community has lately witnessed a violation of the same, under the alleged pretext of the Masonic name and sanction, in the case of William Morgan: And whereas the principles of our ancient and honorable fraternity contain nothing which, in the slightest degree, justify or authorize such proceedings; but on the contrary, do in all their tenets and ceremonies, encourage and inculcate a just submission to the laws, the enjoyment of equal rights by every individual, and a high and elevated spirit of personal as well as national independence: Therefore,

Resolved, by this Grand Chapter, That we, its members, individually, and as a body, do disclaim all knowledge or approbation of the said proceedings, in relation to the abduction of the said William Morgan; and that we disapprove of the same as a violation of the majesty of the laws, and an infringement of the rights of personal liberty, secured to every citizen of our free and happy Republic.

A true extract from the minutes of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of N. York.

J. O. COLE, *Secretary.*

Orders have been received by the commander of this Naval station to fit out the vessels in ordinary and have them ready for sea. It is well to be prepared for any emergency that may arise from the threatening appearances in Europe.—*Boston Patriot.*

Charleston, Feb. 16.

We are indebted to Capt. Matthewes, of the Revenue Cutter Gallatin, for the following information. Previous to his sailing from Havana, on the 8th inst., a Mr. Symington arrived there from Key West, at which place he left Com. Porter and his fleet still at anchor. Com. Laborde was off Key West in the frigate Le Altada, with a sloop of war and two brigs—but appeared only in the morning, and withdrew at night. Com. Porter, however, declared that he had no apprehension of going to sea, whenever he pleased. One of his brigs, in going into Key West, fell in with a gun brig belonging to Laborde's squadron, and offered battle, which was declined.

Capt. Matthewes received also the following intelligence from one of the officers of the British sloop of war Scylla. While cruizing off the Havana, Capt. Hobson, of the Scylla, saw a ship running down the Cuba shore under English colors. He immediately gave chase and fired a gun across the bows. The chase took in sail, apparently to heave to, but still continued her course. Capt. Hobson then fired a second gun, (but so as not to hit,) when the chase hauled down her English and hoisted Spanish colors, and commenced firing musketry into the Scylla, which killed one marine. Capt. Hobson then fired a broadside into the Spaniard, which killed one man and wounded three; the rest ran below. On being boarded, she proved to be the private armed ship Fama, of 20 guns, from Porto Rico to Havana, with specie and passengers. After examination, she was allowed to proceed, and arrived the next day at Havana.

Administration on the estate of the late wealthy Mr. Farquhar has been granted to J. F. Frazer, one of the nephews. The property is chiefly personal (the splendid estate of Fonthill having been sold by Mr. F. some time previous to his death,) and will, therefore, be divided equally among his nephews and nieces. There are three nephews, viz: George Mortimer, James Mortimer, and J. F. Fraser; and four nieces who are married to the following gentlemen: Sir William Templar Pole, Bart. James Lumsden, William Aitken, and P. Trezevant, of America. It is supposed that the share of each will be about 100,000*l.*—The landed property is comparatively small, and will go to the heirs at law.—*London paper.*

From the National Advocate.

Coldness, &c.—It is very certain that the feelings of admiration for female loveliness can never be eradicated from the heart of man. The vicissitudes of a tempest-tost world may obscure them for periods, but they are too firmly interwoven with our existence to be altogether destroyed. As men become habituated to the world, they become more cautious of fanning that feeling into a lambent flame, but occasionally it will break out as abruptly as the sun does in a showery day of spring. The possessor sometimes is unconscious of any other than a cold repulsive heart. His friends are continually telling him of it, and he insensibly adopts their opinions. But the cold repulsive heart to appearance is too often the most inflammable when once the proper object is presented to it. A depth of feeling is most generally associated with a glowing imagination (not fancy, for that is quite a different thing) and yet they show the light so much as often to be mistaken for fastidiousness, pride, or cold indifference. When such a heart is touched it is a consuming flame.

A character.—I do not know any object more interesting than an amiable young lady receiving her company, ministering to their amusements, mixing in every little tide of talk, and directing the while the whole pleasant, but intricate machinery of a party. It requires something that may be called talent to entertain company with grace and ease—to draw out the retiring character of the reserved—bring congenial spirits into acquaintance—afford wit its proper nutriment—and fancy its glittering flashes. A large party contains various dispositions, tempers, likings, antipathies, &c. These are the materials out of which are to be constructed happiness, delight and enjoyment. It is the peculiar province of woman in polite society to cement the different elements of happiness together with her plastic hand. In such a situation her skill is most seen as well as felt. Those females who do it well have the reward in the very act.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 21, 1827.

In consequence of the new arrangement of the mails, the Observer will hereafter be published on Thursday afternoon, instead of Wednesday; by which alteration we shall be able to furnish to most of our readers, at the same time that they now receive the paper, news a day later than at present. This will be the case with all papers forwarded by the stages to Cheraw, Wilmington, Norfolk and Wadesborough, the eastern mail to Newbern, and both the western mails from Raleigh.

Advertisements handed in by 10 A. M. on Thursday will be inserted.

Mr. Calhoun.—It will be seen with pleasure by all who respect talents and value reputation, that the base attempt to stigmatize the character of Mr. Calhoun has completely failed. After an investigation of more than six weeks, a jury of his enemies (politically, at least,) has unanimously acquitted him of even the slightest suspicion. This unqualified verdict is the more gratifying, not because his friends ever doubted that such an one would be given, but because it had been boldly insinuated by certain Administration prints about the seat of government, that the extraordinary delay of the inquiry was caused by the divulgence of something criminating Mr. Calhoun.

The Report of the Committee, &c. will be seen on the preceding page.

Our readers have no reason to complain that so much of this paper is occupied by the Report, &c., on Mr. Calhoun's appeal; for, apart from the intrinsic interest of the subject, the irregularity of the New York and Washington mails, for a few days past, has left us almost without other matter worth publication.

Letters from New York state that Cotton is very dull in that market. We reduce our quotations of sales in this town to 8¾ a 9 1-8.

We perceive by a statement of the Postmaster General to Congress, of the amount of postage accruing at each Post Office in the U. States, that the net amount received from the Post Office in Fayetteville is $1583 63; in Newbern $1537 61; in Raleigh $2155 70; in Wilmington $2911 68. This is not, however, a fair statement of the relative gross amount of postage at the above offices, as that in this town is a distributing office, in which great extra labor is performed, and of course a larger amount required to compensate the officers. We presume that the gross receipts at the office in this town are greater than at any other in the State.

The Raleigh Register says, the Supreme Court of this State is expected to adjourn the latter part of this week. The following persons have received licenses since our last:

County Courts.—John S. Guthrie, of Chatham.

Superior Courts.—John N. Bennet, Nash; Nathaniel W. Henry, Rockingham; and Benjamin E. Person, Warren.

Congress.—The proceedings of Thursday and Friday last, received by this morning's mail, are not of much consequence. In the Senate, the bill laying additional duties on Woollens, was reported from the committee without amendment. Mr. Branch presented the memorial of the Legislature of N. Carolina, praying Congress to take measures for the extinction of the Indian title to lands in this state, &c. The bill for the gradual increase of the Navy, was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the debate on Mr. Saunders's resolution relative to publishers of the Laws, is not yet concluded. The bill making appropriations for the support of government for 1827, was passed and sent to the Senate. The Select Committee on the President's Message relative to Georgia has not yet reported.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hamner, Dillon Jordan, Jr. Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss Ann E. MacRacken.

In Raleigh, on the 13th inst, Col. Wm. Bullock, Senator from Chowan county, to Miss Lucy Ann King, eldest daughter of Benj. S. King, Esq.

In Marlborough, S. C., on the 6th inst., Mr. Henry Potter to Miss Penelope E. Putney, both of Raleigh.

From the Tarborough Free Press.

Married, in Halifax county, on Sunday evening last, by Valentine Bailey, Esq., Mr. Benjamin Johnson, tailor, formerly of Tarborough, to Miss Letitia Read, of said county.

Oh may her charms his amorous soul bewitch,
While he broadcloths, &c. does be-stitch;
May he, we pray, find a constant use,
For his sleeve-board, needle, and red-hot goose.
May he be blest, (may he be happy,)
With babes twice six to whimper papa;
May both as long as Tantrabogus live,
And whate'er they ask, may Jehovah give;
May they thro' life 'the one thing needful' have,
And at last drop anchor in a quiet grave.

DIED,

In Chatham county, on the 28th ult. Capt. Edward Farrar, aged about 50 years, a respectable inhabitant of that county.

LEATHER STOCKING.—Died suddenly, on Monday week, the 5th inst., in the vicinity of Pottsville, Mount Carbon, Joe Webb, the Natty Bumpo of the Schuylkill Mountains. Joe was a hunter. His language, his manners, his hunting shirt, his rifle, and his faithful hound, to which he was much attached, almost led one to believe he sat to the author of the Pioneers for the interesting picture of the Leather Stocking. Joe inhabited, for many years, a rude Cabin in the wild and romantic defile, formed by the Sharp and Second Mountains, remote from the habitation of the rest of his species. There he lived and there he died. Though rough in his language, and uncouth in his exterior, he possessed much of the milk of human kindness in his composition; and will be remembered.—*Miner's Journal.*

Blank Bills of Exchange,

OF approved form, just printed and for sale, together with a great variety of other Blanks, at the Observer Office. Feb. 3.

France.—By the Colossas, from Havre, we have intelligence to the 6th January.

We learn verbally, says the N. Y. Enquirer, that the affairs of Portugal are tranquil, the arrival of the English troops having terminated any disposition on the part of the rebels to interfere with the new constitution. The Spanish had become much alarmed at receiving despatches from France, announcing their determination not to meddle in the affairs oof Portugal, in consequence of which their forces had been withdrawn from the frontiers and the rebels had returned to their homes. Rumours of the death of the Duke of York had reached Paris. The affairs of Greece were at a stand. There was a great unwillingness on the part of the Pacha of Egypt to furnish more troops, and the Sultan, it seems, was willing to listen to mediation, should it be offered by any prominent continental power. It was generally supposed that if the Greeks were united there would be no difficulty in securing their independence. One additional campaign would settle the contest.

Mr. Canning's Speech.—It has been stated upon the authority of the London Courier, that a corrected, and as it were official copy of Mr. Canning's Speech respecting the troubles of Portugal, had been issued from the press in a pamphlet form; and the English opposition journals remarked, that this corrected copy omitted, or softened, some of the most striking and offensive passages concerning France and the continent. The Journal des Debats, of Paris, takes to itself the credit of this retraction, which it ascribes to the distinction taken in its columns, between France and her ministry. 'Mr. Canning,' says that paper, 'in speaking at Westminster of the affairs of France, thought only of those with whom he had treated concerning them: but when he saw that we took up arms for the honor of the crown, compromised by the faults of its ministers, he recalled with promptitude the language that had offended us. Contrary to all the usages of England, an official copy of the speech of the Secretary has been published, of which the title announces that it had been corrected. * * * Mr. Canning thus proclaims that of which we did not do him the injustice to doubt, that his contemptuous expressions were for the Ministry alone—that he conciliates, honours, and respects France."

Assembly Balls.

THE *Last Assembly* for the season, will be held at the Lafayette Hotel, To-morrow Evening, the 22d FEBRUARY.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		*Quan'ty rated.*	*From D.C.*	*To D.C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	4	5
Brandy, Cogniac	-	gallon	1 25	1 60
Apple	-	do	45	50
Peach	-	do	60	75
Bacon	-	lb	7	8
Beeswax	-	do	26	27
Butter	-	do	15	20
Bagging	-	yard	20	25
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	19	
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	16	18
Candles, Mould	-	do	15	17½
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton	-	100lbs	8 75	9 12½
Corn	-	bushel	70	75
Copperas	-	100lbs		5
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel		90
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel	6	6 50
Fine	-	do	5	6
Fish, Herrings (none)	-	do		
Mackerel	-	do	5 50	6
Mullet	-	do	4 50	5
Feathers	-	lb	30	33
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	90	1 25
Country	-	do	43	45
Ginger	-	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4	5
10 by 12	-	do	6	6
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb		
West India,	-	do		
Iron	-	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	3	3 50
Flotant	-	do	2 75	3
Lime	-	cask	2 25	2 50
Lard	-	lb	7	8
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	28	30
Bridle	-	side	3	4
Lead, Bar	-	lb	9	10
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	35	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	7½	8
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	-	bushel	50	55
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	18	20
Linseed	-	gallon	80	1
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	20	22
Pimento	-	do	30	
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7 50	8
Others	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1	1 25
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	50	
Rice	-	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags	-	lb	2	6
Shot	-	Bag	2 75	
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	11	12
Common	-	do	9	10
Loaf	-	lb	20	
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel	85	90
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	-	do	75	80
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	25	30
Glauber	-	do	6	7
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	18
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-petre	-	do	12	15
Tallow	-	do	10½	11
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	3 25	3 50
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ⅓ x	-	box	16	18
Verdigris	-	lb	65	
Wheat	-	bushel	1	1 10
Whiskey	-	gallon	45	50
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 25	1 55
Port	-	do	2 00	3 20
Malaga	-	do	80	

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Brig North Carolina, Hallett, New York.
Schr. Phipsburg, Gray, Boston.
Schr. Fortune, Moury, Charleston.
Schr. Sophia Ann, Harward, Gaudaloupe.
Schr. Neptune, Higgins, Gaudaloupe.
Brig Rambler, Upton, Cayenne.

CLEARED,

Br. Schr. Selina, Baker, Dominico.
Fr. Ship Jeun Perre, Boulange, Martinique.
Brig Marshal, Butler, St. Barts.
Brig Dunlap, Merritt, Martinique.
Brig Sally Ann, Aubins, Boston.
Br. Brig Grand Turk, Simpson, Bermuda.
Br. Brig Micmac, White, Barbadoes.
Schr. Leo, Doan, New York.
Schr. Jas. Monroe, Hall, New York.
Brig Frances Sophia, Snow, Martinique.
Brig Franklin, Wilcox, Martinique.

Independent Company.

THE Officers and Members of the *Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company* are ordered to appear at the Arsenal To-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, in full uniform, provided with seven rounds of blank cartridges.

By order of Major com'dg,
February 21. E. L. WINSLOW, *O. S.*

Poor House & Work House.

PROPOSALS for the purchase of one hundred acres of good pine Land, in a healty situation, within two miles of Fayetteville, and for erecting suitable buildings and improvements for a Poor House and a Work House agreeable to an act of the General Assembly, will be received by the Wardens of the Poor of Cumberland County, until the County Court in March.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Post Office in town, where persons disposed to contract are requested to leave their proposals.

For the Wardens COLIN MACRAE, S. T. HAWLEY, JOHN MACRAE, } *Committee.*

Eebruary 21.

H. Bradford & Co.,

HAVE just received an additional supply of *DRY GOODS*, which they will sell cheap, wholesale or retail.

Also, 1 pipe pure *HOLLAND GIN*, and 1 pipe of *MADEIRA WINE*, 15 boxes Window *GLASS*.

On the River, 10 bbls refined Newark CIDER.

In Store, 20 doz. Weeding HOES.

February 21. 7tf.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

15 Hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
30 bbls. Cider Brandy,
20 hhds. Molasses,

For sale by CHARLES T. HAIGH.
February 21. 7 2w.

Notice.

THE Firm of R. F. Yarbrough & Co. was dissolved on the 26th ultimo, by mutual consent. R. F Yarbrough will settle all claims in favor of and against the Concern.

R. F. YARBROUGH.
THOMAS FULLER.

Feb. 21—7 1t.

For Sale,

50 Barrels prime Jamaica SUGAR,
20 casks Unslacked Thomas Town LIME,
10 hhds. Molasses,
50 kegs White Lead,
10 bbls. Train Oil,
20 bbls. Irish Potatoes.

JOHN HUSKE.

Feb. 21, 1827—7 3t

DRAWING of the NORTH CAROLINA LOTTERY will take place

This Day,

At Raleigh, and the Drawing received on Friday morning.

Whole Tickets $6. *Shares in proportion,*
In the greatest variety of numbers, for sale at

HATCHER'S.

February 21.

THE DRAWING OF THE

Oxford Academy Lottery, 3d Class,

WILL be received To-morrow night, on the arrival of the Northern Mail. Persons wishing *LUCKY TICKETS* or *SHARES* can be supplied until This Evening, 10 o'clock, at the

Managers' Office,

February 21. Under Lafayette Hotel.

Highest Prize $20,000.

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

Washington City Lottery, 1st Class,

To be drawn at the City of Washington, on the 28th (this month) February, 1827.

Sixty number Lottery—Nine drawn Ballots.

YATES & McINTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	20,000	is	$20,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	2,945		2,945
10	1,000		10,000
20	500		10,000
20	250		5,000
31	100		3,100
102	50		5,100
102	20		2,040
1,632	10		16,320
11,475	5		57,375
13,395 Prizes, 20,825 Blanks,			$136,880

34,220 Tickets,

Only one and a half Blanks to a Prize.

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole $5; *Half* $2 50; *Quarter* $1 25.

TICKETS AND SHARES FOR SALE AT THE

MANAGERS' OFFICES,

FAYETTEVILLE or RALEIGH, N. C.

☞Tickets in all the Northern Lotteries of respectability, can be had at the Northern prices at either of our offices for Georgia, North or South Carolina Bank Notes, and the Prizes of those lotteries always received in payment for tickets, or the cash paid for them on demand.

February 21.

Administration Notice.

THE Subscriber having taken out, of this date, special letters of Administration on the estate of William Shæffer, dec'd, will proceed to sell at Auction, at the Town House, on Friday the 23d inst., one *HORSE*, one *SADDLE*, one *BRIDLE*, with some articles of Wearing Apparel, on a credit of six months—Notes with approved security will be required.

WILLIAM TRACY, *Adm'r.*
L. FITZHARRIS, *Auctioneer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 1, 1827—5 3t

POETRY.

SONG.

My heart is like the fading hearth
Now by my side,
One by one its bursts of flame
Have burnt and died.
There are none to watch the sinking blaze,
And none to care,
Or if it kindle into strength,
Or waste in air.
My fate is as yon faded wreath
Of summer flowers;
They've spent their store of fragrant health
On sunny hours,
Which reeked them not, which heeded not
When they were dead;
Other flowers, unwarn'd by them,
Will spring instead.
And my own heart is as the lute -
I now am waking:
Wound to too fine and high a pitch
They both are breaking.
And of their song what memory
Will stay behind?
An echo, like a passing thought,
Upon the wind.
Silence, forgetfulness, and rust,
Lute, are for thee;
And such my lot; neglect, the grave,
These are for me.

SONG.

AIR—"The Rose Tree."

Oh! not when hopes are brightest
Is love's sweetest solace known;
Oh! not when hearts are lightest
Is fond Woman's fervour shown:
But when life's clouds o'ertake us,
And the cold world is clothed in gloom,
When summer friends forsake us—
Then true love is but in bloom.

Love is no wandering vapour
That lures with wild lambent spark:
Love is no transient taper
That lives an hour—and leaves us dark:
But, like the lamp that warmeth
The Greenland home beneath the snow,
Love's sacred radiance charmeth,
When all else is chill below.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Committee to whom is confided the care of this Institution, have resolved to let out the buildings to some competent and efficient Teacher, who will take upon himself the entire management of the Academy on his own account.

The buildings are large and commodious and calculated both for a Male and Female Department.

The Children of the town are numerous:—the local advantages for a flourishing Academy are great, and well calculated to invite pupils from abroad: and, as there is now no private Grammar School in the place, the present appears to be a favorable time for an individual to embark in the conduct of the Seminary on his own responsibility. It is believed that the profits of the Institution thus managed would reward the undertaker amply for his labor and enterprise.

Any person wishing the situation will apply by letter (post paid) to the Subscriber, without delay.

H. POTTER, *Pres't of the Committee.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1826—97-tf

☞ The Committee are desirous to give the use of the Buildings to some person or persons who will keep up a temporary School, until the Academy shall be put upon a permanent footing. Application as above.

To Rent,

THE *STORE HOUSE* on Green Street, lately occupied by M. & H. McPherson. For terms, apply to JNO. HUSKE.

November 29. 95tf.

Cheese, Salmon, &c. &c.

20 Casks prime Goshen Cheese,
1 tierce superior pickled Salmon,
4 half bbls Lull's New York Crackers,
10 bbls loaf and lump Sugar,
6 doz Martinique Cordial,
5 boxes dry Codfish,
10 bags Almonds and Filberts,
100 qr boxes American Segars,
40 " " Spanish do.
1 pipe Cognac Brandy, (pure as imported)
1 do Holland Gin,
Madeira, Port, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Powder, Shot, Lead, &c. &c.
ALSO, a variety of DRY GOODS—*Cheap enough.*

The above, with many other articles daily expected, will be disposed of unusually low for cash or approved paper. WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, 29th Nov. 1826. 95tf.

Tan Yard.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he purchased (twelve months since) the *TAN YARD* formerly conducted by Wm. Cameron. He has made many improvements, and has it under the management of the most experienced Workmen from the North. He is now ready to receive orders for all kinds of *LEATHER*, and has on hand, to dispose of on the most reasonable terms:

800 Sides Sole Leather at the reduced price of - - - 25 Cts. per lb.
200 do Black Harness do. 30 do do.
200 do Russet do do. 30 do do.
200 do Skirting do do. 30 do do.
500 do Wax and Grained Upper, Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins, &c.

ALSO,

Wool and Hair for *Plastering*,
Cash paid for Dry and Green *Hides*.

H. G. NELSON.

Fayetteville, December 13. 97-tf.

Macauley's Patent Floor Cloths.

ORDERS for this superior and elegant covering for Floors, will be received by the subscribers, at their Store, two doors above the Cape Fear Bank, where samples of the article may be seen. The durability of this Carpeting, its coolness and comfort, in a warm climate, give it a decided advantage over all others.

Carpets can be furnished to Rooms and Entries, at the shortest notice, warranted well seasoned, the colors hard, bright, and durable.

CLAYLAND & BOWEN.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25—90 tf

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson county, N. C., a Negro Man who calls his name ARCHY, and says he belongs to *James Weeks*, of Sumpter District, S. C. He is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, and of a yellow complection. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS K. MORRISSY, Jailor.

Nov. 18, 1826—95-tf

Insurance against Fire, &c.

P. J. THELINGHAST,

AGENT for the TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, offers to insure Buildings and Goods therein contained, against hazards of fire. Also, Goods conveyed through inland Navigation. Persons desirous to effect such Insurance and requiring particular information, will please make application to said Agent.

Fayetteville, April 25th, 1826.

I WISH to purchase a young *NEGRO FELLOW*.

THOMAS J. CURTIS.

January 1, 1827. 500tf.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

CLAYLAND & BOWEN.

ROBERT M. CLAYLAND AND STEPHEN R. BOWEN, having connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of *Clayland & Bowen*, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, with a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods,
Hardware and Cutlery,
China, Glass, and Queensware,
Fur Hats, &c. &c.

Which has been selected with great care from the latest arrivals, and will be sold low for Cash.

They have taken that well known stand recently occupied by Esek Arnold, Esq. two doors above the Cape Fear Bank, where purchasers will find it their interest to give them a call.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25—90-tf

Hawks's Digest.

JUST published and ready for delivery, a *Digest Index* of all the reported cases adjudged in the Courts of North Carolina, from the year 1778, to 1826, by Francis L. Hawks, Esq. Counsellor at Law. Subscribers and purchasers can have copies by applying at Yates & McIntyre's Office under Lafayette Hotel. [*January* 10.—1tf.

H. Bradford & Co.,

HAVE received by the last Boat, an additional supply of

Dry Goods, Shoes, Cotton Cards, Fur Hats, &c.

And have now on the River, *Bolting Cloths*, 35 *bbls. Cider Brandy*, and some *Dry Goods*.

December 6, 1826.

Lafayette Hotel.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms with *single Beds, Fire places and Beds*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES*. Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors* recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 90tf.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS received, by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and full supply of *India, British, French, German, and American*

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

The greater part of which have been purchased at auction sales, and therefore at the most reduced prices. Also, a general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery, Groceries, China, Glass, and Queensware,

Of all kinds and qualities. *Shoes and Boots* of every description. The Subscriber constantly remaining in New York, enables him to offer, at all times, every *new, fashionable, and desirable* article.

Country Merchants are invited to call and examine this splendid and general assortment of GOODS, which they will certainly find it to their advantage to do, as all will be sold at a very small advance, as usual, for cash only.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25—90-tf

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving from N. York, at his Store, Green Street, a general assortment of Staple and Fancy *GOODS*, of the latest importations, which he offers for sale at extremely reduced prices; among which are, viz.:

Cloths & Cassimeres, extra super, blue black, brown green and olive, fine and common assorted,
Double milled drab Great Coating,
Ditto do Lion Skin ditto
Satinetts, blue, mixed and drab,
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens,
Bang up Cord; plain, olive and tabby Velvet,
Vestings, silk, velvet, Merseilles, swansdown and fancy, some very superior,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow,
Ladies' blue and scarlet Pelisse Cloths,
Baize, green and Bocking,
Bombazetts, plain and figured, black, brown, purple, crimson and orange colour,
Bombazines, French and English,
Ditto 5-4 French super black and drab
Circassians, Nankeens and coloured stripe Drillings,
Muslins, Mull Mull, Book and Jaconet plain & figur'd
Cambrics and Cambric Dimities,
Calicoes assorted, new patterns,
Ditto, Furniture ditto,
Fancy coloured Crape Dresses,
Shawls and fancy Handkerchiefs, assorted,
Silks, plain and figured,
Fashionable shaded, plain & figured Gros de Naples,
——— Cote-palais, plain, striped and figured,
Fancy Hdkfs and Ribbons to suit,
White, green and pink crape Lisse,
Grecian striped Ginghams,
Hosiery; silk, cotton and worsted Hose and half do
Domestic Goods, various kinds,
Russia Ducks and Sheetings,
Blankets and Negro Cloths,
Hats, coarse and fine for men and youths,
A general assortment of Hardware, viz. Anvils, Vices, carriage and bed Wrenches, table and pocket Knives, Iron, Steel, and Nails assorted, Castings, Pots, Ovens (and odd tops to sell) Kettles, &c.

An assortment of SHOES,

Men's, Boys', Ladies', Miss's and Children's Boots and Bootees;
Miss's Leghorn Hats and youth's fancy Caps.

GROCERIES,

Teas, Sugars, old Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Gin and Whiskey, Porter, Cider, Teneriffe and Madeira Wines, old Port in bottles, fresh Lemon Syrup, &c. &c.

H. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 14, 1826. 83tf.

Entertainment,

BY W. CADE.

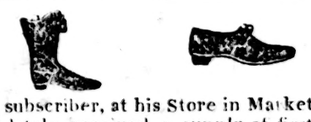
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that large and convenient House on Liberty Point, formerly occupied as a tavern by Mr. David Sheppard, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders, on reasonable terms and with the utmost regard to their comfort. His large and convenient Stables (well known as the Livery Stables) will be supplied with the best Provender, and attended by careful Ostlers. He solicits the patronage of the public.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 91tf.

Public House.

WILLIAM MITCHELL informs the public, that he has opened at his Dwelling on the corner of Pollock and Middle streets, *A HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT*, where travellers and others will receive every attention calculated to render their stay with him agreeable. From his former experience in this line, and being provided with every necessary convenience, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

NEWBERN, January 10, 1827. 1tf.



THE subscriber, at his Store in Market Square, has lately received a supply of first quality *CALF SKINS*, and will receive orders for Mens' and Ladies' fine *BOOTS & SHOES*, made to measure, and warranted of the best workmanship

He has also just received an extensive addition to his stock of Shoes, making the assortment complete.

Also, sides Sole Leather,
Wax'd and grain Upper Leather,
Lining and Binding Skins,

a quantity of Shoe Thread, best Awl Blades, Shoe Tacks, Russia bristles, shoe Punches, heel Ball, Brads, &c. &c.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Storage of Cotton.

COTTON will be received on *STORAGE*, at our Warehouses in Town or Campbellton.

JOHN LIPPITT & CO.

December 5, 1826. 96tf.

Just Received,

And for sale at the Auction Store of Subscriber,

3 Doz. Sup. Kip Skin Boots,
118 pa Shoes,
75 pair Brogans,

L. FITZHARRIS.

December 6.—96tf.

Lost,

SOME time last summer, supposed to have been delivered to some person by mistake from one of my boats, three ANVILS, marked I. L. C. If they have been delivered to any merchant, by mistake, they will please to make it known to

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

January 17, 1827.—2t

Saddlery, Leather, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has just received an elegant assortment of *SADDLERY* and *LEATHER*, which he will sell at reduced prices, for *CASH* or approved paper, viz

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' Saddles	Plated Moulding & Tuft Nails
Plated & Tinned Bridles	Saddle Trees and Cut Tacks
Martingales and Halters	Straining, Cotton, and Worsted Webs
Saddle Bags and Valices	Skirting, Harness, Bridle
Bridle Fixings, Trunks	Sole & Upper Leather
Gig Harness	Hog, Sheep, & Calf Skin
Coach, Gig, and Twig Whips	Blue, black, and red Morocco Skins
Plated, Brass & Japanned Harness Mounting	Liquid & Paste Blacking
Plated Bitts and Stirrup Irons	Black Varnish
Plated Spurs	Horse and Shoe Brushes
Do Gig Handles	Hearth and Dusting do.
Do do Bands	Scrub and Window do.
Do do Joints	Cloth and Crumb do.
Do do Knobs	Paint and Hat do.

ALSO,

A choice assortment of Gentlemen's Drab and Black *HATS*, of various qualities, which will be sold very low, either at retail or by the dozen.

JOSEPH SNIVELY.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1826—97-tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

January 10, 1827. 1tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber respectfully requests all those indebted to him in any shape, to make immediate payment. The great indulgence heretofore extended, with other circumstances, makes it necessary to have recourse to legal steps, indiscriminately, against those neglecting to comply with this notice.

Mr. A. Campbell is authorized to collect and grant discharges on account of H. CAMPBELL.

September 27, 1826. 86tf.

$30 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in the town of Fayetteville, North Carolina, some time in December, 1825, a negro man by the name of *BILLY*, aged about 35 years, stout built, five feet six inches high, not very black, has a good countenance, rather long face and speaks slow, and is an excellent Carpenter. Billy has relations in Bladen county, owned by Messrs. Miller & Thames, and in this County by Archibald Black, (Rockfish) and may probably be harbored in those neighborhoods, by negroes. The last account I had of him, was on the road leading from this place to Salem, N. C. and have understood he has forged Free Papers. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure him in any jail in this State, or 50 dollars if delivered to me in Fayetteville, and all reasonable expenses paid.

DAVID SMITH.

January 17. 2tf.

Horne's Introduction

TO the critical study and knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. One copy of this celebrated work may be had at this Office, at the subscription price, if early application be made.

John Lippitt & Co.,

Offer for sale, for *CASH or PRODUCE:*

10 Hhds Muscovado Sugar
55 bbls. do do
90 bags Cuba Coffee
150 kegs cut Nails, assorted sizes
30 boxes No. 10 cotton Cards
75 pieces cotton Bagging
25 bbls N. E. Rum
15 do Gin
50 do Apple Brandy
10 do Malaga Wine.

November 8. 92tf.

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock, *Seventy five Packages* of BOOTS and SHOES, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash.

H. G. NELSON.

N. B. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps made to measure, as usual, in the first style, at short notice.

October 25. 90tf.

C. & P. MALLETT

HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:

15 Tons Swedes IRON, assorted,
German, Cast, English, & American STEEL,
CASTINGS, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles, and Wagon Boxes; Cut Nails,

Together with their usual supply of

GROCERIES, WINES, and LIQUORS, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, which with a large and general assortment of CROCKERY AND GLASS, WARE, makes their stock unusually complete.

☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine. Country Produce at full market prices will be received in payment.

ON HAND,

12 Hhds Molasses,
1200 gallons Whiskey, and
800 ditto Apple Brandy.

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1826. 96tf.

Lost,

ON the morning of the 17th inst, a Package directed to "*Charles Hatcher's Lottery and Exchange Office, Fayetteville (N. C.) politeness of John P. Allen,*" containing one hundred and twenty-five Dollars, in *very ragged* North Carolina Notes, and eight Virginia State Lottery Tickets, Second Class. Any information will be thankfully received, or the finder of the Package liberally rewarded, if delivered to CHARLES HATCHER,

Nov. 29. *Norfolk or Fayetteville.*

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has just received a *splendid supply* of *DRY GOODS*, which he is prepared to sell by wholesale and retail at very reduced prices for cash only. Merchants from the country will certainly find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. His stock consists in part of the following, viz.

Extra superlative black and blue Cloths
Super. do do do
Medium and common black, blue, olive, claret, drab and mixed do
Blue, black, drab and scarlet Cassimeres
Blue, black and mixed Sattinets
Pearnots, Plains and Paddings
Tartan cloak Plaids and blue Camlets
Green bocking Baize and green Flannel
Caroline Plaids and ditto ombre Stripes
Super black Bombazines
Rich black, blue, brown, crimson and drab figured Bombazetts
Black, plain and twilled do.
4-4 printed Rattinets
1-4, 10-4, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Rose Blankets
4 and 3 point do. and Duffel do.
Cashmere Shawls and Points, a variety
White and red Flannels
Scots and domestic Carpeting
Superb Merino square and long Shawls
Cashmere Hdkfs., various colours
super and low priced black worsted Hose
Men's lambswool Hose and half do
Nett Frocks and woollen Gloves
Extra rich Foilnet, Swansdown and Merseilles vesting
Super and common 6-4 Cambrics
Satin Stripe, white and colored do
Extra super 5-4 and 5-4 Cambric Dimity
Do 6-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 book and mull Muslins
Super rich and low priced figured Swiss Muslins
Plain Swiss and tambored book do
Rich Swiss and French wrought Points
Swiss Capes and Tippets
Victory white Robes
Super Sea Island and low priced Shirtings
4-4 & 3-4 brown Shirtings and Sheetings
4-4 Imitation Plaids and 4-4 Apron Checks
Washington and linen Bedticks
Fancy cambric Prints, a great variety
4-4 & 3-4 Furniture Chintz
SILKS.—Black Nankin and colored Crape Robes
Plain black Gros de Naps and Taffetas
Rich black figured Gros de Naps and Levantines
Black Sattins and Sarsenets
Super ombre Gros de Naps, all colors and shades
White, green, mazarine blue, sky blue and straw colored Florences
Rich Simile's, various shades and colors
Black and green French Crape
Black Gauzes, a variety
Black and colored silk Vestings
Black and white silk Hose
Rich printed long Shawls and Shades
Silk and Zelia Hdkfs., all colors
White gauze Veils and crape Leice
Gauze Robes, all colors
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols
Black Barcelona and Bandanna Hdkfs.
Rich feather edge, wove and embossed Ribbons, a variety
Taffeta Ribbons, all colors
Watch and Belt do
Black and assorted sewing Silk
Wide and narrow bobinet Lace and Lace Veils
Thread Laces and thread Cambrics
Long Lawns and thread cambric Hdkfs.
4-4 Irish Linens
7-4 & 9-4 table Diaper
10-4 Irish Sheetings
Hessians and brown Toweling
Brown Holland, colored Cambrics and Buckram
White and printed Bed Spreads
Chintz Shawls and Hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet Ribbons
Black Ostrich Feathers
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Bandboxes, Wreaths and Flowers
Men's and women's Cloaks
Ladies' Prunel and Morocco Shoes
Do Leather Shoes and Pumps
Long white kid and silk Gloves
White and black horse skin do.
Beaver and colored kid do
Men's fashionable Hats
Nett and Webb Suspenders
Transparent and Windsor Soap
Phosphorus Pocket Lights
Clark's spool and floss Cotton
Imitation tuck and front Combs
Black, and white brown patent Thread
Bonnet Bows, &c. &c.

JOHN McARN.

October 25, 1826. 99tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me in this place within the bounds of the Fayetteville District, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Duncan McFadyen, who is authorized to receive payment and to grant discharges.

R. H. MORRISON.

Fayetteville, Jan. 16, 1827. 2tf.

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

300 Bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs Dupont's Rifle Powder,
7 Hhds. Green Coffee,
5 do. Sugar,
35 Tierces, } New Orleans Molasses,
59 Barrels, }
2 Cerroons Spanish Indigo,
20 Boxes Cotton Cards.

January 31.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having sold out his stock to Messrs. G. Deming and H. McLean, pointed Mr Jno. A. Matthews his agent, and in fact, during his absence, who is fully authorized settle and collect all debts due him, and pay charges. All persons indebted must come immediately and pay the same, or their accounts be given to an officer for collection.

January 10. A. B.

Planter's Hotel

CHERAW, S. C.

THIS House is now opened by the subscriber, for the reception of Customers, *Regular Boarders* as well as Transient, who will find at this Establishment, comfortable accommodations JOHN S. STINE.

Cheraw, December 14, 1826.

Hats! Hats! Hats!

New Establishment.

THE subscriber has opened a *HAT* exclusively, next door west of the Cape Fear Bank, where he offers for sale for cash, an extensive assortment of HATS of every description, such as Beaver, Roram and Castors, mixed, a few Seal, Fur, and Cloth Caps, a superior also, Hatters' Trimmings.

The establishment will be kept up in the first and Country Merchants may rely on getting a complete assortment, on the most reasonable terms.

500—3m E. B. H.

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

THREE *First rate Workmen* will find employ and good wages, by applying to

H. G. NELSON.

December 13. 97-tf

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW-YORK.

INSURES Houses and other buildings, property contained in them, against loss by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIG,

Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Equity Sale.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable Court of Equity, in and for the County of Cumberland, in the suit in said Court depending in which John G. Coster is complainant and Richard Ivey is defendant, there will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday the 2d day of April next, by the Master of said Court, the following Lots of Land:

A moiety of a Lot of Land held in common with John Clark of Fayetteville, on the South side of Hay Street, beginning at the upper corner of the first row of brick buildings near the foot of Haymount, thence up Hay Street to the end of the said lot, thence South 20½ degrees, say forty feet, thence South 70½ degrees East 159 feet, to a Street 30 feet wide, separating Back's or Clark's line, thence along said Back's line South 70½ degrees East forty feet, thence to the beginning. Also, all that other Lot on the North side of Hay Street, beginning at William Gillespie's line, running thence South 70½ degrees West 94 feet 4 inches, to a stake on said Street, thence on said street North 70 West to a stake, then North 15 East 74 feet 6 inches to the beginning. Also, all that other Lot known as No. 48 in Campbellton or Lower Fayetteville, according to the plan of said Town, with improvements upon the same; the said Lot containing half an acre.

Terms of Sale.—All sums under 100 dollars all over that sum, in three equal instalments and 9 months from date of sale, to be secured by notes negotiable at all or any of the Banks in Fayetteville, with such securities as the Master may approve of. On compliance with the terms of sale said Master will execute and deliver a deed in fee to the purchasers respectively.

WILLIAM F. STRANGE, M. E.

February 5 1827. 3tf.

Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sumpter County, North Carolina, a negro man by the name *SAM*, and says he belongs to Thomas Singleton, of Sumter District, South Carolina. He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law in such cases made and provided.

THOS. K. MORRISEY, Jailor.

January 30, 1827.

Returns of Militia Captains.

BLANK Forms of the Annual Return of the N. Carolina Militia, for sale at this Office, where all the Blanks used by Merchants, the Superior and County Courts, Sheriffs, Constables, are kept constantly on hand, or will be printed on the shortest notice. All descriptions of Job and Book Printing neatly executed.

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boiler apparatus complete, in the use of which is great convenience and economy of fuel, warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON.

Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf

Blanks for sale.